



Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Safety-Critical Systems

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Promising technologies for ECS
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VISIT...

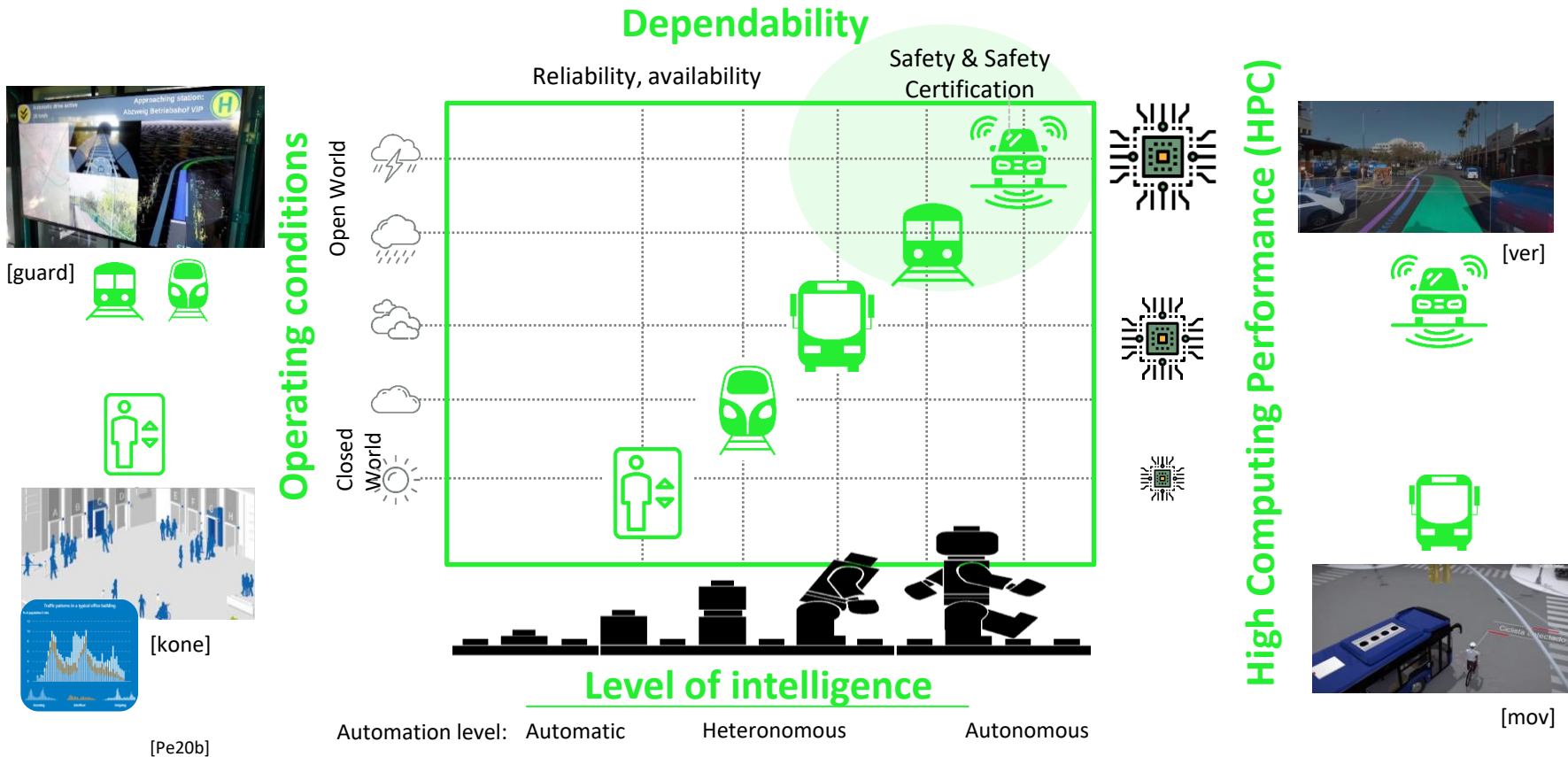
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AGENDA

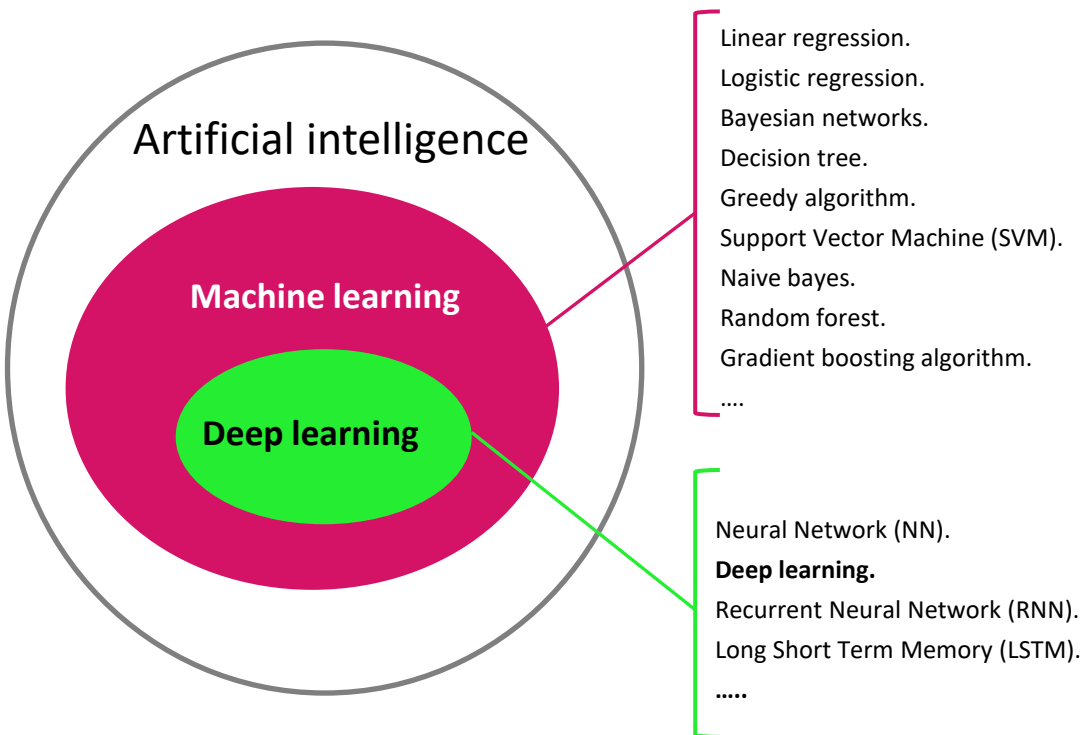


- **Introduction**
- **Safety standards**
- **ML development (training)**
- **ML development (inference)**
- **Trustworthiness**
- **Conclusion**

Example AI and dependable / Safety systems



Machine learning



[Pe20b]


Artificial Intelligence [ISO 22989]:

“set of methods or automated entities that together build, optimize and apply a model so that the system can, for a given set of predefined tasks, compute predictions, recommendations, or decisions”


Machine Learning [Oxford]:

“the use and development of computer systems that are able to learn and adapt without following explicit instructions, by using algorithms and statistical models to analyze and draw inferences from patterns in data”

Scope



ML Development
(Training)



ML Development
(Training)



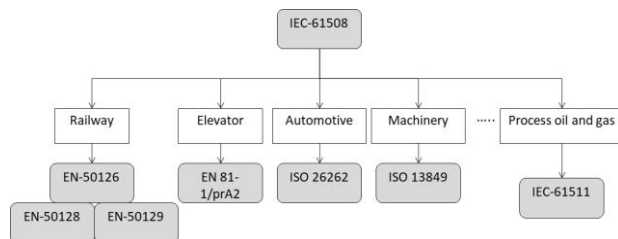
SAFETY STANDARDS



Trustworthiness

Safety standards

Functional Safety (Traditional)



Het./Autonomous Systems Artificial intelligence

Drafts:

- **ISO/PAS 21448**: Road vehicles — Safety of the intended functionality (**SOTIF**).
- **UL 4600** - Safety for the evaluation of autonomous products.
- **ISO/IEC AWI TR 5469**: artificial intelligence — functional safety and AI systems.
- **VDE-AR-E 2842-61-1**: Development and trustworthiness of autonomous/cognitive systems
- Etc.

Working Groups: EUROCA WG-114, SAE G-34, etc.

Scope



ML Development
(Training)

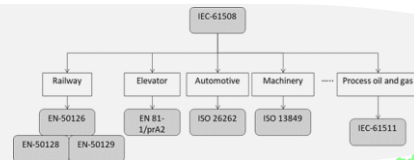
ML Development
(Training)

SOTIF, UL 4600, IEC 5469

Artificial intelligence,
autonomous systems
and safety (draft)
standards

Safety
standards

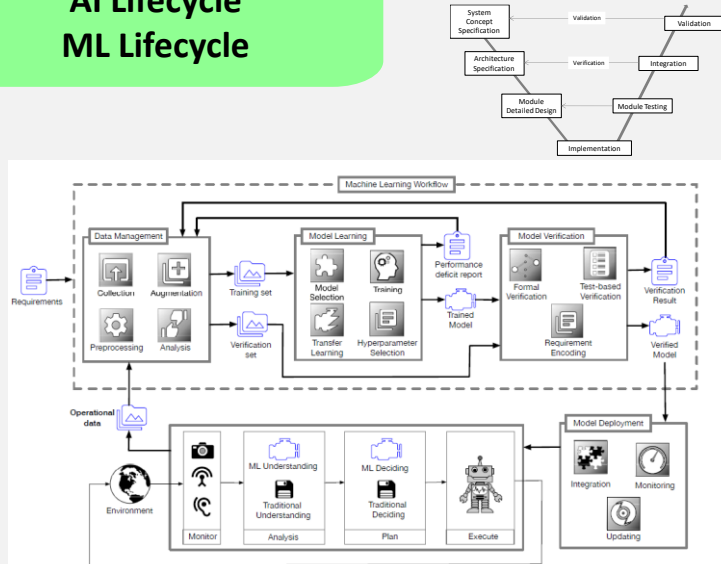
Functional safety
standards: electronics /
programmable
electronics



Trustworthiness

Safety standards

AI Lifecycle ML Lifecycle



[AS19]

Fig. 1. The machine learning lifecycle

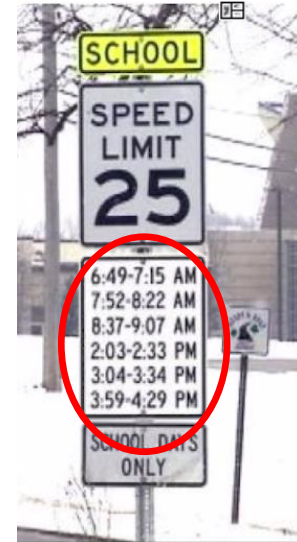
Example safety case [Bu17] – GSN

The diagram illustrates an example safety case using Goal Structuring Notation (GSN). It shows a hierarchy of goals and their supporting elements.

- Goal G1:** The residual risk associated with functional insufficiencies in the object detection and classification function is acceptable. (Highlighted with a green border)
- Context C1:** Definition of functional and performance requirements on the object classification function. (Supports G1)
- Assumptions A1, A2, A3:**
 - A1: Assumptions on the operational profile of the system.
 - A2: Assumptions on the inputs to the machine learning function.
 - A3: Assumptions on the performance potential of machine learning.
- Goal S1:** Argument over causes of functional insufficiencies in machine learning. (Highlighted with a green border)
- Context C2:** Causes of functional insufficiencies in machine learning. (Supports S1)
- Goals G2-G6:**
 - G2: The operating context is well defined and reflected in training data.
 - G3: The function is robust against distributional shift in the environment.
 - G4: The function exhibits a uniform behaviour over critical classes of situations.
 - G5: The function is robust against differences between its training and execution platforms.
 - G6: The function is robust against changes in its system context.

The diagram uses standard GSN notation: rectangles for goals, ovals for context, and diamonds for assumptions. Arrows indicate the relationship between these elements.

Development (training)



Scope



ML Development (Training)



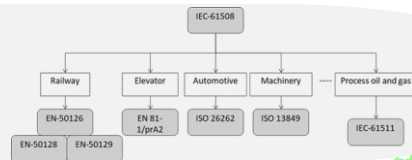
ML Development (Training)

SOTIF, UL 4600, IEC 5469

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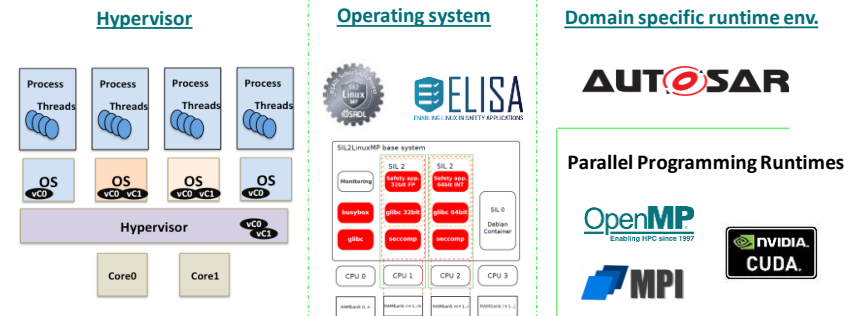
Trustworthiness

Deployment (inference)

Hardware device

- Multi-core devices and MPSoCs [Pe20]
- GPUs [Ko19, Le18, Pe22]
- FPGAs [Ko19]
- Specialized devices, e.g., TPU
- Proprietary devices, e.g. Tesla FSD [Ta20]

Software



High-Performance Embedded Computing (HPEC) – Hardware and software.

- Safety compliance of ‘Parallel Programming runtime’ and ‘ML software libraries’ .
- Temporal Independence, guarantees and diagnosis [Pe20].
- Spatial independence [Pe20].
- Diagnostic coverage (DC) [Pe20].
- Thermal dissipation, energy consumption [Ko19].

Deployment (inference)

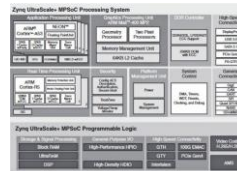
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[Co17]

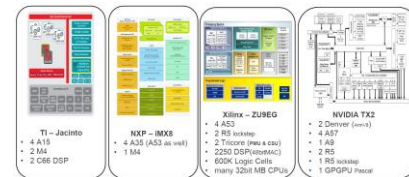


Safety Std. Compliance and support



[xilinx]

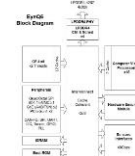
Generic purpose computing



[Co17] [nvidia]

Specialized computing solutions

NVIDIA ARM SoC Specifications Comparison			
	Orin	Jetson	Autotalks
CPU Cores	4x Arm "Cortex-A78"	8x NVIDIA Custom ARM "Cortex-A78"	8x NVIDIA Custom ARM "Cortex-A78"
GPU Cores	"Next Generation" NVIDIA GPU	Next-Gen NVIDIA GPU (512 CUDA Cores)	Next-Gen NVIDIA GPU (512 CUDA Cores)
INT8 DL TOPS	200 TOPS	30 TOPS	N/A
FP32 FILPS	1	1.3 TeraFLOPS	0.1 TeraFLOPS
Manufacturing Process	7nm	TSMC 4nm FFN	TSMC 5nm FFN
TOP	40 TOPS	30W	30W



[mbeye]

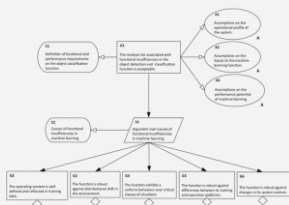
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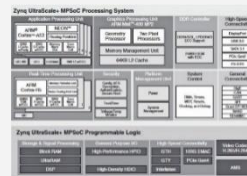
Scope



ML Development (Training)



ML Development (Training)

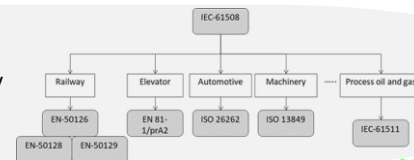


SOTIF, UL 4600, IEC 5469

Artificial intelligence,
autonomous systems
and safety (draft)
standards

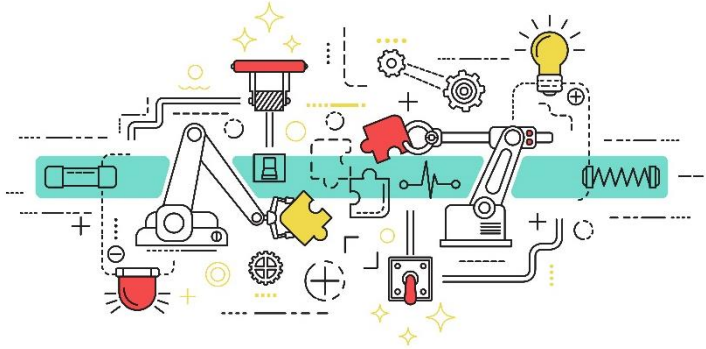
Safety standards

Functional safety
standards: electronics /
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electronics



Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness



Engineering



Ethics



Legal



Engineering Ethics
Machine Ethics





CONCLUSION

There is a need to pave the way towards the development and certification of AI-based safety systems:

- Need for AI safety standard(s) definition and consolidation, complementary with functional safety standards.
- Many ML technical challenges: training data coverage (e.g., corner cases), understability, testability, verifiability, etc.
- Evolution of HPC challenges (HW / SW): integration of functions of different criticality in a HPC safe execution platform:
 - Safety compliance of ML libraries and parallel programming languages.
 - Temporal and spatial independence.
 - Thermal and energy requirements.
- Trustworthiness: Engineering, Ethics and Legal
- Safe and secure update of systems

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THANK YOU



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